NOR YELLOW JACK.

The Second United States Volunteer Infantry Is Made Up of "Immunes" and Should Prove Invaluable in Cuba.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Yellow fever having appeared in the South, notably along the Gulf coast of the state of Mississippi, especial interest will center in the regiment of yellow fever imstate of Mississippi, especial interest will center in the regiment of yellow fever immune volunteers now being organized. The first regiment of soldiers immeune to yellow fever ever enlisted anywhere in the world has been raised through the efforts of Colonel Duncan Norbert Hood, son of the late Lieutenant General John Bell Hood, the gallant Confederate soldier, whose name is a household word in every man army.

COL. HOOD'S REGIMENT terrible scourge of 1878, the time of their death being but a few days apart. His eldest sister and grandmother also died from this plague. It is not to be wondered at, then, that Colonel Hood should bethink himself to raise an immune regiment. Yellow fever has been the sorrow of his childhood and the blight of his entire life.

THE COUNTESS WALDERSEE. Romantic Story of a New York Mer-

chant's Daughter, Who Sways the Haughty Kaiser.

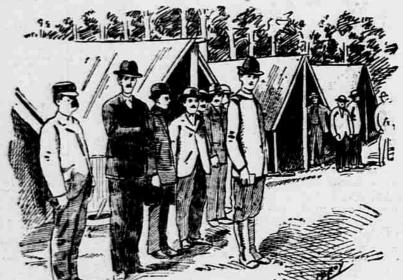
From the New York Herald.

If the United States is ever embrolled with Germany she can doubtless take care of herself. She has not need of a friend at court. At the same time there is no harm in having one capable of whispering sense to the madeap emperor. Now, such a friend she already possesses in the person of one of her own daughters, a friend so

whose name is a household word in every Southern state, and whose memory is particularly reverenced in Louisiana and Texas.

This regiment is known officially to the war department as the Second regiment, United States volunteer infantry. It was with Colonel Hood that the idea of recruiting immune regiments for service in Cuba originated. He went to Washington and through the influence of Senator Caffery, or Louisiana, secured the passage of the bill providing for the raising of the ten regiments of "immunes."

If those not accustomed to the peculirities of the terms that attach to yellow ever in the South, the word "immune" and she wields and has wielded so great an influence over both the emperor and the empress that the German people call her empress that the German people call her empress that the German people call her empress that the German people call her



COMPANY A. OF THE IMMUNE REGIMENT.

wherever yellow fever is prevalent the term "immune" is applied to all those who have survived an attack of yellow fever. Hood's regiment is, therefore, a regiment of 1.038 men who have lived through and are able to tell their experiences with that dreadful disease. It is Colonel Hood's own idea that immune soldiers should be sent to Cuba to do the fighting in the most unhealthy localities, or wherever yellow fever is supposed to be especially prevalent. Cuba is known to be the hotbed of yellow fever. There is no season of the year during which that fatal malady does not exist on this island. Colonel Hood, knowing this, and believing that after the war is over it will be necessary to place United States troops in Cuba to do garrison duty, conceived the lidea of raising several regiments of soldiers that should be immune to yellow fever, that would not be panic-stricken by the "scourge of the Spanish army" during the war, and be especially adapted for service there after the war had closed. At the same time Colonel Hood succeeded, through Senator Caffrey, in having the bill passed by congress authorizing the raising of the immune regiments, he secured a commission as colonel containing the proviso that he should raise one of the immune regiments himself.

This gallant young officer has surmounted obstacles in raising his regiment that would have completely discouraged and caused

This gallant young officer has surmounted obstacles in raising his regiment that would have completely discouraged and caused almost anyone else to have given up the undertaking.

Colonel Hood's regiment is now at Camp Caffrey, which is located one mile north of Covington, St. Tammany parish, La. Covington is situated on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, exactly opposite from New Orleans. Colonel Hood named his camp after his best friend.

At Camp Caffery.

Camp Caffery is situated in an ox-bow bend of the Tchefuncta river, which furnishes a practicelly limitless supply of pure, limpld water that is cool enough to

nishes a practicelly limitless supply of pure, limpid water that is cool enough to be palatable without ice. There are also in this river in convenient proximity to the camp excellent bathing places, where the bottom is hard and sandy, and where all the conditions are favorable to safe and comfortable bathing. Still further up the stream, about these bathing places, is a large spring, which falls directly into the river. It is from this spring that the water supply of the camp is secured.

For the present, in the absence of regular equipment. Colonel Hood has secured a liberal supply of large tarpaulins, and these, stretched over substantial frames, have been made to serve the purpose of roomy, walled tents opened at the gables. There are in all 178 of these tents, and around each has been dug a small trench, which empties in a drain from the outer or downhill side. The earth taken out of these trenches has been packed into a miniature embankment just inside the tent walls, and overlapped by them. This furnishes an additional protection against rain, and, although a violent storm might cause a little sprinkle through the gables, these improvised tents furnish all the shelter that is necessary in that latitude at this season of the year.

Every tent is carpeted with fragrant pine needles to a depth of several inches, furnishing the most luxuriant mattress upon which to spread one's blanket. Indeed, what seems to be the only real drawback in connection with Camp Caffery lies in the fact that it furnishes comforts and conveniences, which soldiers will not be apt to find elsewhere, and it is more than possible that after having moved nearer to the front the men of Hood's regiment will look back upon the days spent in their first encampment with feelings of genuine homesickness.

The Officers.

The Officers.

The field officers of Colonel Hood's regiment are all college men. Lieutenant Colonel H. Y. Grubbs is a West Point graduate and a native of Kentucky, Senior Major H. N. Swaine is also a West Pointer. Ju-nior Major Mark W. Boatner is a graduate of the Virginia Military institute. Surgeon



the female Bismarck, seeing her finger in almost every significant event of the reign, even to that of the downfall of the male Bismarck.

At the present moment the efforts of the female Bismarck are mainly directed toward placating the heart of the emperor in its anti-American mood. That she has been partly successful and that this partial success has prevented any hostile demonstration up to now is the belief of her admirers.

stration up to now is the belief of ner aumirers.

The Princess von Noer, Countess of Waldersee, was the daughter of Mr. David Lea, who came to New York from Connecticut in 1810 and started his fortunes in the grocery business. He had his store in Front street and made his home in College place. He afterward made considerable money and moved to Union square. He had social ambitions and retired early from business to bitions and retired early from business to live the life of a private gentleman, and when he died, in 1853, he left but a small



COUNTESS WALDERSEE.

fortune to his wife and four children, one boy and three girls.

The second daughter was the famous princess of our story. She was born in 1840. As a child she was remarkably bright, intelligent and pretty. In 1855, two years after her husband's death, Mrs. Lea went to Germany with her family of small children, as she could not afford to live in New York. She settled in Stuttgart.

Here the eldest daughter married Baron von Waechter. When the latter was sent as ambassador from Wurtemberg to Paris it was only natural that Mrs. Lea and the other girls should pay a visit to the baroness. Other perfectly natural things happened in due course. Another daughter married a captain in the British army, and Miss Mary, the youngest, having begun with an affectionate acquaintance with Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, mether father, the prince, then a sexagenarian widower, whom the Prussians had turned out of business.

The prince fell madly in love with the bright and beautiful American girl, and in 1864 made a morganatic marriage. It should be remembered that a morganatic marriage may be perfectly respectable, legal and binding, as this one was. Nevertheless, even to effect this compromise, his royal highness had to give up his shadowy title, and still more shadowy claims, and accept the simpler designation of Count von Noer, which was given to him by the Austrian emperor, the name being derived from one of his great extens.

name being derived from one of his great estates.

Immediately after the marriage the bridegroom of 64 and the bride of 24 started on a wedding journey to the Holy Land. Before they reached Cairo the bride had persuaded the groom to make a will leaving his entire fortune to her. Six months later he died at Beyreut, in Syria.

His wealthy widow settled for a period in Vienna. She so won the esteem of the emperor of Austria that he created her Princess de Noer in her own right.

Major Floyd Stewart and Assistant Surgeons Homer Dupuy and Clarence Pierson are all graduates of Tulane Medical college New Orleans Acting Adjutant W. W. Hammer and Quartermaster Paul J. Christian are also college men.

Colonel Duncan Norbert Hood was born in New Orleans January 25, 1875, being now only 25 years old. He was educated primarily in Harrington's school. West Chester, N. Y. He was graduated at West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines. Hy profession and occupation since he left West Point with the class of %6. He is also a graduate of Columbia school of mines hy princes was white and soft and the class of Augusta Victoria. But the last of leaven and the prince's mother. The latter, one of the class of Augusta Victoria. But the bashful princes was white and soft and round, just the kind of blond, blooming girl-hood to tempt a young man and make him the school of the class of Augusta Victoria. But the bashful princes was white and soft and round full princes was wh

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE WORKING IN MEXICO.

The Matter as It Is Presented by the Independiente, a Prominent Newspaper of Lerdo, Durango, Mex.

The Spanish influence in Mexico comprise the clerical element-the "Conservative" party-which is its most powerful ally and its accomplice in the nefarious work of sowing hatred against our brothers and to us as not only the enemies terrible of our country, but with the double character of enemies irreconcilable of our faith and "The Yankees," as inappropriately they

all the Americans of the North, neither are all enemies of Mexico, nor are they all Protestants. They have given to us numerous proofs of their friendship in the frank and cordial relations which they cultivate and cordial relations which they cultivate with us—a friendship which has been demonstrated in every way that is possible—manifesting their affection and sympathy for us and proving their admiration for the natural talents of our compatriots. They have confederated their powerful capital and interests in the beneficiating of our great agricultural and industrial enterprises, and in developing our export commerce. They utilize, with great advantage to us, our raw materials, which command at all times the better price in their markets. They are developing our mines and cultivating our virgin soil. They are publishing here grand factories and buildings. They are augmenting on a grand scale our industries and continue of the seals of the seals of the seals of the seals establishing here grand factories and buildings. They are augmenting on a grand scale our industries, and creating others, new. They are endowing our industrial commerce with their valuable inventions and machinery, and they have brought to view in a manner surprising, within a very few years, the natural resources and riches of our country, thus encouraging labor and promoting the elements of well being and prosperity of the Mexican people. Faithful guardians of the international

Faithful guardians of the international contracts celebrated with our country, and professing the most exalted respect for our sovereignty and independence, for our laws and for our government as well as for our customs and our religious beliefs, they have demonstrated practically to us, by positive actions, that instead of being enemies most irreconcilable of our race, of our country and of our religion—as has been painted through long years by the Spanish influence and by its allied "conservatives and clericals—the Americans are in reality our best and most useful friends. Our traffic and close relations with them have produced immense benefits for Mexico, in favor of our advancement, moral and material.

and material.

The intelligence, the activity and industry which we find in our neighbors make them our best allies, instead of the qualities which we find in our ancient dominator, Spain; which, a fortiori, she has been stubborn to sustain, and her pernicious influence and her ancient despicable system of absolutism and intolerance which were exercised over our society and system must be realized energetically by our people.

Tyranny never did amalgamate with liberty, nor barbarism with civilization. Nor does caprice with justice, nor error with the truth, nor the darkness of ignorance with the splendors of science.

It is natural that fanaticism and superstition should make common cause against

stition should make common cause against liberty of thought, as do likewise aris-tocracy and monarchy against democracy

sion of the country. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded to France, which nation then sold it to the United States, and with it went the guestion of limits. Spain insisted that the Sabine river was the boundary line, and the United States claimed that their possessions reached to the Rio Grande. Accordingly, in order to settle the question, it was referred to plenipotentiaries of both nations, who were, General Herrera for Spain, and General Wilkinson for the republic of the North, who would consider the frontier of Texas as "neutral territory."

By virtue of international treaty (and not by any usurpation), which was solemnly and legally approved by both governments, Mexico ceded to the United States the immense territories of Upper California and New Mexico, it being stipulated that the dividing line between the two governments should be the "Rio Brava del Norte." as its course should prove to be at that time. Thence the dividing line ran to San Diego. Cal., at which place Mexican jurisdiction terminated.

And, instead of requiring Mexico to pay the enormous cost to which the United States had been subjected in prosecuting the war—more than \$200,000,000. Mexico received from the United States, as indemnity for the voluntary cession of this territory, the sum of \$15,000,000. The terms of this amicable settlement conserved, thenceforth, the most cordial fraternity and friendly relations between our country and the United States, and between them since then have been celebrated numerous treaties of the greatest importance.

To us who compose the grand liberal party of Mexico, comes the unavoidable necessity of illustrating in these critical party of Mexico, comes the unavoidable necessity of illustrating in these critical party of Mexico, comes the unavoidable necessity of the North, a government and people from whom we have received the most eloquent and satisfactory testimony of the love for justice and liberty, and of fraternal affection and sincere friendship for the noble Mexican people.

Asked for a Shirt and Got a Wife.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The following is given because of the valuable suggestion it may contain for the valuable suggestion it in the power to do a great deal for the Confederate soldiers confined in prison at Washington. Young, beautiful, cultured, popular, of a wealthy and prominent family, she was frequently allowed admission to the prison, whither she always took hermaid with a well stocked basket of good things for the poor boys behind the bars. One day, as she was passing through a group of men in the common prison, she stopped and said to them:

"If there is anything you would like to have that I can bring you, won't you let me know? I shall be very glad."

One man stepped forward promptly. Bowing most courteously, he said:

"If you will be so kind, I should like very much to have a clean shirt."

He was a young lieutenant from Louisiana, one of the handsomest and most elegant men I ever met, and when that young lady looked up into his brown eyes she found it in her heart to give him much more than a clean shirt, for she married him as soon as the war was over. rom the Philadelphia Times.

The Prightened Volunteer.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

This letter was written recently by a new recruit: "Dear Jane-Jane, I'm in trouble. I've done enlisted in the army, an' I'm sorry fer it. I wish I was home. Jane, you will do me this one favor? Write to the war department an' tell the president the children is down with the measles, and your old rheumatism is broke out ag'in, an' you needs me at home. Will you do this much for me. Jane? Oh, Jane-if the children an't got the measles, send 'em over in the Green neighborhood. The Greens is always got 'em, an' the children'il be shore to ketch 'em there. Will you do this fer me. Jane? Oh, Jane, don't forsake me! Ain't I your husband?" From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Antomarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I. during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."

GOOD STORIES. & JOLD AND NEW

The man who chronicles or invents a new story, if it be a good one, is more to be honored than the discoverer of a gold mine. What shall be said, then, of a man who enriches an effete generation with a book full of good stories? This is what Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M. P., has done unde the pseudonym of "One Who Has Kept a Diary," in a volume entitled "Collections and Recollections." It is a collec-tion of tales about prominent people of this and the preceding generation, and of stories so good in themselves that the per-sonnel is immaterial.

One of the best repartees ever made, because the briefest and the justest, was made by "the glorious Lady Blessungton" to Napoleon III. When Prince Louis Nato Napoleon III. When Prince Louis Napoleon was living in impecunious exile in London he had been a constant guest at Lady Blessington's hospitable and brilliant but bohemian house. And she, when visiting Paris after the coup d'etat, naturally expected to receive at the Tulleries some return for the unbounded hospitalities of Gore house. Weeks passed, no invitations arrived and the imperial court took no notice of Lady Blessington's presence. At length she encountered the emperor at a great reception. As he passed through the bowing and curtseying crowd the emperor caught sight of his former hostess. the emperor caught again values hostess.

"Ah, Miladi Blessington! Restez-vous longtemps a Paris?"

"Et vous, sire?"

History does not record the usurper's re-

Here are some quotations from an unpublished diary of Lord Robert Seymour, who was born in 1748 and died in 1831:
"The Prince of Wales declares there is not an honest woman in London excepting Lady Parker and Lady Westmoreland, and those are so stupid he can make nothing of them; they are scarcely fit to blow their own noses. Wn noses. "The P. of W. called on Miss Vaneck "The P. of W. called on Miss Vaneck last week with two of his equerries. On coming into the room he exclaimed: 'I must do; I must do it.' Miss V. asked him what it was that he was obliged to do, when he winked at St. Leger and the other accomplice, who lay'd Miss V. on the floor, and the P. possitively wipped her. The occasion of this extraordinary behavior was occasioned by a Bett weh I suppose he had made in one of his mad Fits. The next day, however, he wrote her a penitential Letter, and she now receives him on the same footing as ever."

Here are a couple of anecdotes of the famous Duke of Wellington, whose "two-penny dams" are proverbial in England:

"When the queen came to the throne her first public act was to go in state to St. James palace to be proclaimed. She naturally wished to be accompanied in her state coach only by the Duchess of Kent and one of the ladies of the household but Lord Albemarle, who was master of the horse, insisted that he had a right to travel with her majesty in the coach, as he had done with William IV. The point was submitted to the Duke of Wellington as a kind of universal referee in matters of precedent and usage. His judgment was delightfully unflattering to the outraged magnate. The queen can make you go inside the coach or outside the coach, or run behind like a damned tinker's dog."

run behind like a damned tinker's dog."

If the essence of the enfant terrible is that he or she causes profound embarrassment to the surrounding adults, the palm of pre-eminence must be assigned to the children of a famous diplomatist, who, some twenty years ago, organized a charade and performed it without assistance from their elders. The scene displayed a Crusader knight returning from the wars to his ancesural castle. At the castle gate he was weicomed by his beautiful and rejoicing wife, to whom, after tender salutations, he recounted his triumpas on the tented field and the number of paynim whom he had slain. "And I, too, my lord," replied his wife, pointing with conscious pride to a long row of dolls of various sizes, "and I, too, my lord, have not been idle." Tableau ended.

Lady W. R., an English woman who had spent her life in diplomatic society abroad and in old age held a "salon" in London, was talking during the Franco-German war of 1870 to the French ambassador, who complained bitterly that England had not intervened on behalf of

gland had not intervened on behalf of France.

"But, after all," he said, "it was only what we might have expected. We always believed that you were a nation of shopkeepers, and now we know you are."

"And we." replied Lady W. R., "always believed that you were a nation of soldiers, and now we know that you are not."

a repartee worthy to rank with Queen Mary's reply to Lady Lochleven about the sacramental character of marriage, in the third volume of "The Abbot."

A delightful story of Prince Alexander of Battenberg is current just now. Like, many other little boys, he ran short of pocket money and wrote an ingenious letter to his august grandmother, asking her for some slight pecuniary assistance. He received in return a just rebuke, being told that little boys should keep within their limits, and that he must wait until his allowance next became due. Shortly afterwards the undefeated little prince resumed the correspondence in something like the following form:

"My Dear Grandmamma:—I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy here for 30 shillings."

Perhaps the worst recorded attempt at an escape from a conversational difficulty was made by an East end curate, who specially cultivated the friendship of the artisans. One day a carpenter arrived in his room and, producing a photograph, said:

"I've brought you my boy's likeness, as you said you'd like to have it."

Curate (rapturously)—"How awfully good of you to remember! What a capital likeness! How is he?"

Carpenter—"Why, sir, don't you remember? He's dead."

Curate—"Oh, yes, of course; I know that. I mean, how's the man who took the photograph?"

When the German emperor paid his visit to Leo XIII., Count Herbert Bismarck was in attendance upon his imperial master, and when they reached the door of the pope's audience chamber the emperor passed in and the count tried to follow. A gentleman of the papal court motioned to him to stand back, as there must be no third person at the interview between the pope and the emperor.

"I am Count Herbert Bismarck," shouted the German, as he struggled to follow his master. master." replied the Roman, with calm dignity, "may account for, but it does not excuse, your conduct."

At a dinner at Balliol the master (Jowett's) guests were discussing the careers of two Balliol men, one of whom had just been made a judge and the other a bishop.

"Oh," said Henry Smith, "I think the bishop is a greater man. A judge, at the most, can only say, 'You be hanged,' but a bishop can say, 'You be damned."

"Yes," characteristically twittered the master, "but if the judge says, 'You be hanged,' you are hanged."

In a chapter headed "Verbal Infelicities" In a chapter headed "Verbal Infelicities" occurs the following prayer:
"Dr. Lidden told me of a Presbyterian minister who was called on at short notice to officiate at the parish church of Crathie in the presence of the queen, and, transported by this tremendous experience, burst forth in rhetorical supplication: Grant that as she grows to be an old woman she may be made a new man, and that in all righteous causes she may go forth before her people like a he goat on the mountains."

The house surgeon of a London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said: said:
"I cannot make out what sort of a creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite, and too large for a dog's:
"Oh. sir." replied the patient, "it wasn't an animal; it was another lady."

Tom Appleton, famous for many witty sayings (among them the well known "Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris"), heard some grave city fathers debating what could be done to mitigate the cruel east wind at an exposed corner of a certain street in Boston, Mass. He suggested that they should tether a shorn lamb there.

In a chapter of the "Social Equaliza-tion," which the author attributes to the influence of the French revolution, we have a picture of the "typical aristocrat" before the days of leveling. The Marquis of Abercorn died in 1818, "but he is still Arthur Young tells us that a daughter of the first Lord Carrington said to a visitor: "My papa used to have prayers in his family; but none since he has been a

Our Soldiers and Sallors Are Armed-Rifles Used by the Armies of the World

From the Philadelphia Times. Much has been said about the action of the various military small arms or guns, specially of the character or magnitude of the wounds; but it may safely be said the wounding features of these pieces have been of secondary consideration. The pri-mary object has been to secure an efficient rapid-fire small arm, and in get-up of the simplest order. That they are not all simrapid-fire small arm, and in get-up of the simplest order. That they are not all simple by a great deal is certainly true, but when the manifold work of the modern magazine rille is considered it is apparent that the work done is indeed a great deal for the mechanism involved. A "straight pull," a "lever movement," "quarter turn left" and "pull" are all terms that describe the mode by which an exhausted cartridge is ejected and another loaded one brought into action from the magazine of a modern repeating rife. While it may be useful to one of a mechanical turn to have these movements explained, for the layman it is needful to know only that the easier and more directly the work of firing successive shots harmonizes with the position of the gun in action and near the shoulder the better suited the weapon is for quick work. The "straight pull" of our navy rifle is particularly happy in this respect, while our army rifle, the Krag-Jorgensen, is more complicated. It is also true that the fewer parts and the limited use of springs contribute to the working and wearing efficiency of small arms in the hands of the average non-mechanical soldier, and these differences also make some of the distinctions existing among the various rifles of to-day.

Size of the Bullet.

character and its shape are features de-

pending primarily upon an effort to reduce weight, to increase velocity and to combine all of the destructive merits of the old bullets with less tax upon the solders bearing them. This has been accomplished to a great extent. The modern military man can carry a greater number of rounds of ammunition than of yore; within certain ranges he can work more havoc, and that, too, more humanely; but there is grave question whether or not this reduction of caliber has not lessened to a great extent the "stopping power" of the modern gun. The purpose of combat is not so much to kill as it is to halt your enemy and to give him trouble enough of his own to hold him in check and to enable you to pass him without successful concestion. That he should recover quickly within reasonable time is all good enough, but you do want to stop him, and do it quickly when the moment comes to dispute the way.

The accompanying table gives the prin-

The accompanying table gives the principal features of the rifles used in the various foreign armies, and a comprehensive comparison is easily made. As to their stopping power there is a good deal of

The Lebel Guns.

Dahomey expeditions state that the bullets of the Lebel gun did not stop the ad-

vance of the natives. A number of heavy warriors, shot through and through, ad-

vanced up to the very French lines and did not break down until some time after

of fifty-five grains weight with a velocity of 2,320 feet a second, was named "the rifle

of 2,329 feet a second, was named "the rifle which does not kill" by the Abyssinians. The Italian military journals repeatedly hinted at the possibility of the defeat of General Baratieri having been due to the ineffectiveness of the new Italian small calibered weapon in stopping the rushes of King Menelik's troops, and deplored the absence of the Vetterli rifle. The Italian Colonel Nava, who for some time was a prisoner of the Abyssinians, was able to observe the great number of Abyssinians wounded. He remarked that all the wounds not touching vital organs healed with great rapidity, and he came to the conclusion that the new weapon of the Italian infantry was decidedly less deadly than the old one.

Murata Rifle.

Murata Riffe.

During the campaign against China the

LEE NAVY RIFLE, SHOWING CARTRIDGE IN POSITION.

The Lebel Guns.

French officers who were present at the Dahomey expeditions state that the bullets of the Lebel gun did not stop the advance of the natives. A number of heavy warriors, shot through and through, advanced up to the very French lines and seech, and eight of them \$700 each, and eight of them \$700 each.

HOW THE CARTRIDGE IS EXPLODED.

model 1891, caliber 6.5mm., sending a bullet that of Spain, counting \$196,000 worth of fifty-five grains weight with a velocity amountion, would be dangerously near

SMALL ARMS OF ARMIES the heart, and for three hours it was impossible to tell whether or not the heart had been grazed. The man was brought to the hospital and was discharged at the end of the seventh day. Still another man received a builet through the thigh bone and wished to remain on horseback for further participation in the fight. The doctor reports having ripped open the man's trouser leg, and after having applied a plaster around the inner and outer wounds the man ten minutes later rode in a machete charge. An ordinary builet would have necessitated amputation of the leg. An interesting Collection of Photo-

Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle was adopted as the regulation United States army rifle in 1890, supplanting the Springfield rifle. In a test made for accurate aim the Lee showed 49 shots in two minutes, the Krag-Jorgensen 32, the Springfield, No. 1, 26, and the Springfield, No. 2, 35. In the firing at will for one minute the results were as follows Lee, 28; Krag-Jorgensen, 28; Springfield No. 1, 24; Springfield, No. 2, 17 shots. No. 1. 24; Springfield, No. 2, 17 shots.
Upon the results of the tests, approved
by General Schofield, the general commanding the army, the Krag-Jorgensen
was adopted. It has a magazine chamber
of five cartridges, which can be dropped
by the simple pull of a boit. It is possible
to load single cartridges and fire one after
nother reserving those in the magazine to load single cartridges and fire one after another, reserving those in the magazine for time of need, when the live shots can be fired without pausing to reload. The cartridges are an alloy of tin and lead in a steel case. In passing through flesh and bone, or any solid substance, they make only a small wound, but in semi-fluid matter they explode, so that a man shot in the intestines or brain is practically blown to pieces. The reason for this property of the bullets has never been satisfactorily explained.

is ejected and another loaded one brought into action from the magazine of a modern repeating rifle. While it may be useful to one of a mechanical turn to have these movements explained, for the layman it is needful to know only that the easier and more directly the work of firing successive shots harmonizes with the position of the gun in action and new the shoulder the better suited the weapon is for quick work. The "straight pull' of our navy rifle is particularly happy in this respect, while our army rifle, the Krag-Jorgensen, is more complicated. It is also true that the fewer parts and the limited use of springs contribute to the working and wearing efficiency of small arms in the hands of the average non-mechanical soldier, and these differences also make some of the distinctions existing among the various rifles of to-day.

Size of the Bullet.

The gun the marines are armed with is the Lee rifle, a magazine gun. Its range for point-blank firing is between 600 and 760 yards. Smokeless powder is used with it, and a hardened lead bullet, which has a copper jacket plated with itn. The gun has a magazine for five cartridges, which are put in at once, being fastened together with a metal clip. The gun can be used for firing and reloading after each shot, or the five shots can be fired in quick succession, and the gun reloaded with five more while it is at the shoulder. The chief advantage claimed for it is that the cartridge chamber can be opened by a straight pull and without turning up the gun. The gun without the bayonet is almost four feet long and weighs eight pounds and six ounces. The bayonet adds about eight inches to the length and a pound to the weight. The cartridge is about three

MILLIONS SHOT AWAY.

Two Batteries Fire \$6,000,000 at Each Other in an Hour-One Broadside Cost \$10,000.

There are a good number of warships in the United States navy that have nearly

half a dozen guns that swallow \$1.000 worth of ammunition at a single gulp, not to

speak of the numberless little fellows that eat up from \$200 to \$700 worth at every

shot.
One broadside from the battleship Ore-

every time they are discharged, four of them \$1,000 each, and eight of them \$700 each.

Besides these she carries two gatting guns. Their capacity is 1,200 shots a minute. To operate each gun \$300 worth of cartridges must be provided every minute. It is not probable that they would be fired for more than fifteen minutes, but even that brief time would mean an expense of \$4,500 for each gun, or \$9,000 for both.

That would bring the total expense of an hour's engagement up to \$29,000, or \$4,150 a minute, or a little more than \$30 a second.

To operate the Pelayo would cost a trifle of \$30,000 less than this total. She carries seventeen big guns. A single discharge of all of them would cost \$10,500. One of her guns costs \$550 a shot, twelve of them \$500 each, two of them \$900 each. Besides these she carries four gatting guns. To fire them fifteen minutes would cost \$18,000.

The total cost of the engagement to the Pelayo would be \$219,000, an average of \$3,650 a minute, or \$50 a second, with a few pennies to spare.

ammunition, would be dangerously near \$5,000,000.

If the Oregon were destroyed the fight would cost us \$3,919,000. If she were only disabled she would escape with a loss of \$2,084,000. The destruction of the Pelayo would mean a loss to Spain of \$3,889,000. If she were only disabled the expense to the Spaniards would be \$2,064,000.

HE NEVER FRETS.

The Reason Why General Shafter Is Able to Stand the Heat

of Cuba.

From the New York Press.

Everybody is wondering how General

Shafter manages to survive the blistering calories in Cuba with his 310 pounds. The

graphs-Sampson, Sigsbee, Taylor, Gringly, Clark Thirtyfive Years Ago.

rom the Atlanta Constitution Henry T. Dunn, present collector of cus-toms for the port of Brunswick, has a most interesting collection of photographs of na-val officers, distinguished in the present day, but who, at the time the pictures were taken, were only midshipmen at Annapolis Naval academy. These photographs were kindly loaned to the Constitution correpondent several days ago, and from them copies were made which are shown here-

Thirty-five years ago the subjects of the pictures were for the most part in the prime of young manhood. One of the ex-



ADMIRAL SAMPSON. Thirty-five Years Ago.

ceptions was the present Admiral Sampson, who was somewhat older than the others whose likenesses are given, and who, hav-ing just completed his term, had been asing just completed his term, had been assigned as instructor at the academy. Of the number shown here, one of recent date passed over the river. Captain Charles V. Gridley, late commander of the United States cruiser Olympia, who died in June after the battle of Manila, and as he was commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship and one of the admiral's chief advisers, he achieved considerable fame at the battle of Manila bay and added to his previous inches long and 189 rounds weigh eight pounds and six ounces.

The Mauser rifle, with which the Spanish troops are mainly armed, is of much the same construction as the Lee, but its effective range is a little greater. It has the cartridges inserted in clips of five, and single ones cannot be used. The Mauser has an "up-turn" and "back pull" for reloading the cartridge chamber.



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE. As a Youth.

One broadside from the battleship Oregon, with every gun belching fire and shell, would cost at least \$10,000 simply for the ammunition for the moment. Figure on the destruction of property made by such a broadside, and the total runs up more rapidly. A battle between two giants of the sea would quickly destroy at least \$5,000,000 worth of property in one hour. Each ship cost the same. The destruction of either would mean a loss of \$3,670,000. It is probable that the other would be damaged half its value, or \$1,825,000. Those two incidents of naval battle would mean a total destruction of \$5,950,000.

In one hour each of the big guns would be discharged about twenty times. That is the average number. Each time the sixteen big rifles of the Oregon were distant. laurels by winning high praise from his superiors in the service for distinguished gallantry and ability. As a naval midshipman Colonel Dunn remembers the deceased commander most pleasantly. He was one of the favorites of the class of 1861, and made friends with all those composing it in such manner that nothing but the pleasantest thoughts followed him when the various ones were assigned to their respective ships, after school days were over.

Colonel Dunn, in the days of 1861, was a member of the class of '61 at the naval academy, and was closely associated with Sampson, Sigsbee, Clark, of the Oregon.

Sampson, Sigsbee, Clark, of the Oregon, and others who are just now at the top notch of public opinion and in a fair w to surpass the expectations of their for



CAPTAIN GRIDLEY.

did not break down until some time after the attack. Similar reports come from Madagascar. Officers of the marines report that the builets of the Gras gun, used in the Soudan and at Tonkin, were much more effective than those of the Smm. Lebel gun in Madagascar.

In Chitral the English used the Lee-Metford 7.7m. rifle, and it was frequently observed that one of the enemy was hit, but failed to fall. The natives called the rifle the child's gun on account of its smallness as well as because they were not afraid of it. In the battle of Makaland a native was struck by six bullets, in the ankle, about the knee, near the hips, and in the head. The last named wound was made by a hullet entering the nape of the neck and coming out at the mouth, after knocking out strength enough to betake himself to an English field hospital to have his wounds bandaged. He had fully recovered in a very short time afterwards.

The Italian Riffe.

The lastian Paravicino-Caranco riffe, and it at the control of the neck and coming out at the mouth, after knocking out strength enough to betake himself to an English field hospital to have his wounds bandaged. He had fully recovered in a very short time afterwards.

The Italian Riffe.

The Italian Paravicino-Caranco riffe, and it was frequently observed the provided every minute. To operate each gun \$200 worth of cartridges must be provided every minute. To operate each gun \$200 worth of cartridges must be provided every minute. To operate the provided every minute. To operate the provided every minute. To operate the pelayo would be \$199.00 or \$4.150 a minute, or \$1,000 for each guns or \$1,000 for each guns of \$19,000 for each guns or \$1,000 for both.

That would bring the total expense of an hour's engagement up to \$249.000, or \$4.150 a minute, or a little more than \$29,000 for each guns or a little more than \$29,000 for each guns or a little more than \$29,000 for each guns or \$1,000 for each guns or \$1,000 for each guns or \$2,000 for each guns or \$2,000 for each guns or \$2,000 for each gu est friends. Of this class it has been said that great things were expected and latter day events seem to justify the prediction. William T. Sampson, the bearded man, of handsome, strong features, who is now commanding the chief squadron of the United States, was the toast of every cadet and in the eyes of his Brunswick friend no truer gentleman ever donned a uniform. His career at the academy makes Colonel Dunn feel confident that he will win fame and victory for the American navy in the present history-making events.

Charles D. Sigsbee, commander of the liffated Maine, who in this photo sits in such a nonchalant manner, with leg thrown across the table top. is another whose memory lingers pleasantly with the Brunswickian. Sigsbee was always the cool and indifferent, and those who knew him were



As He Used to Look

not surprised that he maintained his dignity and composure on that eventful night in the Havana harbor.

Taylor, of the Indiana, one of the most popular men in the academy, has now command of one of the finest fighting machines afloat, and has a record for daring that will cause him to come out of the scrap with Spain with flying colors.

Charles Clark, captain of the battleship Oregon, has shown his ability already in the manner in which he brought that vessel on the record-breaking voyage of over 12,000 miles without turning a pin out of order. Such a feat has never been accomplished in naval circles of any country, and it has served to raise Captain Clark away up in the estimation of the great American people, as well as to command for him the admiration of naval circles the world over. These men, and others of the class of '6i, are adding laurels to the navy and making fame for themselves as the days go by, and it can safely be said that none wishes for them greater success than their old classmate who lives in Brunswick.

A Shrewd Diagnosis

From Judge.

Guard—"Colonel, one of our Kentucky pickets is shot, and one of the colored pickets has captured a prisoner."

Colonel (rapidly)—"Let the Kentuckian be put in the guardhouse to sober up, and have the chicken brought to my tent immediately. Right about! Huh-h-h!"

During the campaign against China the Japanese soldiers were armed with different models of the Murata rifle, one of which, of a caliber of Smm., closely resembled in weight and initial velocity the Lebel rifle. Dr. Arnold, of the United States navy, visited the hospitals in Tiensin, and reported that the wounds from the bullets of the Smm. Murata rifle were characterized by extremely small wounds of entrance and exit, were smooth and healed very rapidly. The opinion of the English surgeon in charge of the wounded was that nine out of ten cases under his charge would have resulted in immediate death had the patients been struck by the ancient lead bullets of 10 or 11mm. A military commission in Roumania tested the Mannlicher rifle, caliber 6.5mm, against live horses at a distance of about 1.500 yards. Examination of the wounds showed that when the bones or arteries were struck the wounds were light, and would have been insufficient to stop the rapid advance of the horses, as would be the case in a cavalry attack.

Dr. H. W. Danforth, who has been with the insurgents in Cuba, reporting on the lagrance of the lack regiment in 1864.

Shafter manages to survive the blistering caloring caloring caloring caloring the with his 310 pounds. The explanation is simple; he never frets. He is not less cool on the heights of Santiago than he was at Fair Oaks, where, notwith-standing severe wounds, he voluntarily remained on the field of battie, taking an active part until the close of the engagement. For this conges gave him a medal of honor, which he wears on the biggest were wounds, he voluntarily remained on the field of battie, taking an active part until the close of the engagement. For this conges gave him a medal of honor, which he wears on the biggest were true weight, he is, at 63 years, as active as a lieutenant of 30. "Pecos Bill" is a fine old chap.

Shafter manages to subject of Santiago than he was at Fair Oaks, where, notwith-sanding severe wounds, he voluntarily remained on the field of battie, taking an acti Dr. H. W. Danforth, who has been with the insurgents in Cuba, reporting on the effects of the Mauser bullet, 7.55mm., states that he saw a man who had been shot through the head fully restored at the end of the year. Another man, Major Osgood, of the artillery, lived three hours after he had been shot through the middle of the forehead. Had this been an ordinary bullet he would probably not have lived as many seconds. In another case a bullet entered about one-eighth of an inch above